THE
Boſton-
AND
COUNTRY
Gazette,
JOURNAL.
Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

No. 651.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1767.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Pleaſe to inſert the following, and you will oblige your very humble Servant, JOSEPH TISDALE.

PERuſing the Boſton Evening-Poſt of the 24th of Auguſt laſt, I found a paſſage of Mr. Oakes's Election Sermon, preached near a century ago, recommended in a very polite manner to my ſerious conſideration, by a gentleman who ſigns Nov-Anglius.—The paſſage runs thus: "Think not that the common wealth of learning may languiſh, and yet our civil and religious liberties be maintained: The wiſdom of our firſt leaders was in nothing more conſpicuous than in planting of that nurſery (the college) N. England is enjoying the ſweet fruit of it. It becomes all our faithful and worthy patriots to water what they have planted, to ſuperſtruct on their foundation, to ſupport and cheriſh and go forward with what they have begun, and to carry it on to greater perfection: otherwiſe who ſees not what ignorance and rudeneſs and barbariſm will come in like a flood upon us?—Where there is a contempt or neglect of learning, there is a degeneracy from the primitive ſpirit."

In anſwering the above paſſage, I ſhall not attempt to carry any point vi et armis; nor by the weapons of brutal force, and factious clamour, but by fair argumentative reaſoning; I am not for ſcattering the ſeeds of diſaffection, nor for embarraſſing the wheels of government; neither am I for oyling them more than what is neceſſary; but I am for doing that which is moſt eligible in all reſpects. I claim not the prerogative of infallibility; like my neighbour, I am liable to miſtake, and ſubject to error. And if any thing has fell from my lips, or drop'd from my pen, that is repugnant to our conſtitution, or unbecoming the gentleman, it may be the more eaſily apologized for, when we conſider with what rudeneſs and indecency I have been treated: but as the gentleman who recommends the foregoing paſſage to my conſideration, ſeems to be diſpoſed to treat me with decency and reſpect, I hope I ſhall have more prudence than to uſe him otherwiſe: but at preſent, I do not ſee as the common wealth of learning is like to languiſh; certainly there are more academical gentlemen among us, than a proper proportion to the huſbandmen and mechanics; yet notwithſtanding the great inundation of academical gentlemen, we have flagrant inſtances of our civil and religious liberties being infring'd upon. Yet it muſt be allow'd, that our firſt leaders did wiſely in planting that nurſery (the college) and perhaps the patriots of that age did well in watering of it in its feeble beginnings; for at that time, when this nurſery was planted, it was a time of ignorance and obſcurity: the legiſlative authority were not capable of tranſacting the buſineſs that came before them, without calling in the aſſiſtance of the clergy, who voted with them the ſame as tho' they had been legally choſen (if I miſtake not): But be that as it will, it is natural to ſuppoſe that a nurſery that was planted upwards of a century ago, has by this time taken root deep enough to ſupport its ſelf, without being watered at the public expence. But if it now languiſhes for want of nutriment, it cannot be owing to the parſimony of the patriots of the preſent age, but perhaps may be imputed to the inactivity of the gardners.—No doubt but Mr. Oakes's ſermon might ſuit the times in which it was preached; but the ſcene of obſcurity and darkneſs is now in a great meaſure baniſhed, and knowledge without integrity has too much taken place in the room of it, which kind of knowledge is more dangerous to a community than fire brands would be in the hands of a madman. When I call to mind ſome things that I do not always think of, I am almoſt ready to think that we are greatly degenerated from the primitive ſpirit; eſpecially when I think of a certain bill for incorporating a body politic for providing for and relieving widows and orphans of the miniſters of the congregational churches in this province: Had thoſe worthy gentlemen who were ſo fond of being incorporated and made a body politic for the purpoſe aforeſaid, peruſed the 11th verſe of the 49th chapter of Jeremiah, they might have ſeen that the widows and orphans were already provided for. The verſe runs thus, Leave thy fatherleſs children, I will preſerve them alive, and let thy widows truſt in me. Now if we have any among us that deſpiſes this promiſe, and had rather truſt in an arm of fleſh, or a province law, it is to be feared that we are not only degenerated from the primitive ſpirit, but alſo from the true genuine ſpirit. No proviſion was made in the above-mentioned bill for the widows and orphans of the valiant ſoldiers that were ſlain in the field of battle in defence of their country, as they were not of the tribe of Levi; but the Lord ſpake unto Moſes, ſaying, take the Levites from among the children of Iſrael and cleanſe them.

If arbitrary government and oppreſſion was baniſh'd from this ſide of the water, we ſhould have a better front to oppoſe it from the other. It is with no ſmall ſurprize that I behold ſome who make great profeſſions to oppoſe oppreſſion from the other ſide the water, countenance it on this; but theſe kind of profeſſions are phariſaical; but the publican was rather juſtified that ſaid but little about profeſſions; yet profeſſions in religion are juſtifiable, providing we do not profeſs to have more than will turn out upon examination; but there are quacks in religion as well as in politicks and patriotiſm; but true patriotiſm is of no party: he that profeſſes himſelf to be of a party may juſtly be looked upon as an enemy to his country; for party zeal ſeldom fails to carry men beyond the limits of their ſober judgment, therefore parti-ſhip and enmity ſeems to be homogenous characteriſticks: there ought not to be any ſuch thing as a party, (if it could be avoided) and was this to be the caſe we ſhould be able to determine upon matters that come before us, *ſecundum æquum et bonum*; (and not) *ſecundum calorem, comarum virorum.* Has it not always been obſerved that where there are parties and diviſions, there will be ſtrife, animoſity, and unneceſſary diſputes; yet if ſpeaking the truth, ſuch as is neceſſary for the regulation of human life, ſhould create diviſions among us, we may juſtly ſuſpect there to be great iniquity among ſome of us, if not a degeneracy from the primitive ſpirit. And altho' it has been obſerved that the truth ought not to be ſpoken at all times, yet I apprehend that this kind of truth may be ſpoken, or at leaſt hinted at, at any time; the thing I mean to be at is, to ſhew that the blending of the eccleſiaſtical authority with the legiſlative, is a more dangerous union than that of the executive and legiſlative. In days of yore the legiſlative of this province paid great deference to the wiſdom, judgment and integrity of the clergy, and intruſted ſome of them with buſineſs of importance; and was not the conſequence of it more pernicious to the people than medicines would have been in the hands of a quack? Did we not looſe our charter by it? I believe I have now ſaid enough to ſhew that inflexible integrity does not always accompany a collegiate education: neither are election ſermons of the moſt modern date, infallible rules for our conduct: Our buſineſs is to ſearch for ourſelves as the noble Bereans did of old, and if we find that the poor have been unjuſtly tax'd for a century paſt, it is now high time they were reliev'd; and I don't ſee how any man can object againſt their relief, that conſiders the concomitant privileges of a collegiate education: Are they not reliev'd from all troubleſome town offices that are attended with trouble and expence? Are they not excus'd by law from a poll tax for ſeven years after they enter college? Are they not excus'd from bearing arms except it be in the alarm liſt? Are they not excuſed from doing their turns in the ſervice in the time of war? which coſt ſome poor men 100 dollars the laſt war, that are not worth ſo much now, and yet tax'd for the education of thoſe gentlemen abovementioned: The privileges abovementioned are ſufficient, if no other could be mentioned, to induce all to go to college that can afford it; and why ſhould we bring up birds to pick out our own eyes? yet the means of education muſt be kept up ſome way or other: and he that endeavours to repreſent me as one that is for deſtroying the means of it, muſt one day anſwer it to God and his own conſcience: I feel the want of it too much to deſpiſe the means of it; but if I felt it ten times more, God forbid that I ſhould tyrannize over the poor, or connive at the vice of the rich, to come by it. But I muſt conclude, with obſerving that if I am in an error, I ſhall not be convinced of it by reflections on the ſlenderneſs of my education, and weakneſs of capacity; for I profeſs to be led by reaſon; and whenever I turn a deaf ear to it, ſay of me and welcome, that I am degenerated, and that not only from the primitive, but from the true genuine ſpirit.

Taunton, September 1, 1767.

To be ſold by the Printers hereof,

A CAUTION and WARNING to *Great-Britain* and her Colonies, in a ſhort Repreſentation of the Calamitous State of the *Enſlaved NEGROES* in the *Britiſh* Dominions. Collected from various Authors, and ſubmitted to the ſerious Conſideration of ALL, more eſpecially of THOSE in POWER. To which is added, An Extract of a Sermon, preached by the Biſhop of Glouceſter, before the Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel.

IMPORTED and SOLD By

Samuel Fletcher,

6-4rs. Bearskins, Beaver Coatings, ſtrip'd Lincys, ⅝ & ¾ Blankets, beſt white Flannel, Bays, ⅝ Bed Quilts, an Aſſortment of Broad Cloths, Kerſeys, German Serges, Duroys, &c. with Trimmings; a fine Aſſortment of Mens and Womens Hoſe, Womens neat black Ruſſel and Silk Shoes, Winter Stuffs, Capuchin Silks, printed Linnens, beautiful copper plate furniture Paper for Rooms, neat Looking-Glaſſes, Iriſh Linnens, pound Silk and Thread, Shalloons, Durants, Tammies and Ruſſels, Camblets, Handkerchiefs, Garlix, Caps, beautiful flower'd and plain Luteſtrings, Buckram, Ozenbrigs, &c.—— ☞ ALSO, Beſt Bohea and Hyſon Tea, Spices, Pepper, Salt-Petre, Muſtard, Iſinglaſs, Raiſins, 18 inch Pipes, French Indigo, a very fine Aſſortment beſt Glaſs and China Ware very cheap, japanned lacquer'd and Mahogony Ware, and a Variety of Baſkets, all very neat; beſt cut and ſilvered Crewit Stands, Knives and Forks, gilt Buttons, and a Variety Cutlery Ware and many other Articles in the Engliſh Goods & Grocery Way, all at a very low Advance.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

A Good Houſe, and the Land under and adjoining to the ſame in Haverhill, near the Middle of the Town, very convenient for a Shop-keeper, which lately belonged to Mr. John Sawyer, deceas'd—It has four good Rooms on a Floor, a good Well and Garden Spot, with a Barn and Warehouſe.—The Vendue to be at ſaid Houſe on Monday the Twenty-eighth Day of September 1767, Four of the Clock in the Afternoon—Conditions of Sale to be ſeen at the ſame Time and Place.

PETER PAGE

N. B. The Terms of Sale will be made very eaſy for the Purchaſer.

Whereas the Great and General Court laid a Tax of Three half Pence per Acre upon all the Lands in the Town of *Aſhburnham*, in the County of *Worceſter*, annually for the Space of three Years, from the 25th Day of *January* 1764, *Sixty Pounds* whereof to be annually applied to and for the Payment of the Miniſter's Salary there, and the Reſidue toward finiſhing the Public Meeting Houſe there; and for repairing the public Road through ſaid Town, from and after the aforeſaid 25th Day of *January*, which Tax hath been duly aſſeſſed and committed to Meſſ'rs *Samuel Wilder, Samuel Nichols* and *Eliſha Coolidge*, Collectors of ſaid Tax; and notwithſtanding a conſiderable Part of ſaid Tax is yet unpaid: *THESE are therefore to notify ſaid delinquent Proprietors and other Perſons holding Lands in ſaid Town, that their Lands will be ſold unleſs ſpeedy Payment be made to ſaid Collectors.* Dated at *Aſhburnham*, the 14th Day of *September*, 1767.

William Joyner, } Aſſeſſors.
Samuel Wilder, }

~~Advertiſed~~. In ſending Over Doc. Mather as Agent

An ADDRESS to the ſober and thoughtful People of GREAT-BRITAIN.

WHEN the antient Romans had compleated their *vaſt* and *unexpected* conqueſts in Europe, and great part of Aſia, and Africa, and their grand deſign of Opulence; it ſoon appear'd to the wiſer and virtuous ſort, that the greater part of the people, eſpecially the gentry of the civil as well as the military order and nobility of *Rome*, became gradually too fond of a luxurious enjoyment of the immenſe treaſures taken from their puſillanimous neighbours.—As luxury increaſed, the manners of moſt of the citizens were viſibly changed, from their priſtine piety, virtue, temperance, œconomy and induſtry; to a contempt of religion, vice, intemperance, diſſipation and indolence, naturally productive of thoſe many bankruptcies, we read of, among the nobility, as well as, gentry and commonalty, and at length of civil wars, the natural effects of ſuch *cauſes*:——*Private* and *public* diſſipations of *the great officers of ſtate*, equally diſenabled and diſinclin'd them to diſcharge the public debts or even to leſſen their weight: Hence loud complaints & attempts of the Nobility againſt the rights, liberties, and priviledges of the *Plebeians*, eſpecially in the colonies and conquer'd provinces, and deſigns formed to curtail them, by introducing a more deſpotic government: Their preſects or governors, became more voracious, as the demand for riches increas'd, by the growing *faſhionable* expences of the *Roman Citizens*, practiſed every method of ſqueezing the people of their reſpective governments, by *new invented* modes of taxation, too much *countenanced*, if *not directed*, by *their conſtituents*, in expectation of ſharing with thoſe Harpies, a large proportion, of the plunder, rapaciouſly gotten under the colour of law; by which, thoſe plunderers frequently returned to the *city* of their *ambition*, laden with exceſſive wealth, to be profuſely ſpent in the cuſtomary diſſipations of that Epocha of Roman greatneſs, ever after, thro' the fatal cauſes above hinted at, thrown into an *irrecoverably retrograde direction*.

As empire ſeems to have been ever ſince moving weſtward, let us paſs to the conſideration of ſome of the preſent circumſtances of *That*, which, it is our higheſt wiſh, may be fixed upon a baſis, that may be co-eval with the planet, of which, it at preſent covers ſo large a part.

It has been ſaid, the tide of the Britiſh power and greatneſs was at the higheſt, upon the cloſe of the late very ſucceſsful war, by which ſuch vaſt acquiſitions were made to the Britiſh Dominions; but we apprehend the aſſertors have not fully weigh'd the growing advantages naturally reſulting from thoſe additions. Theſe will be evident to them who view Great Britain in the light of a country eſtabliſhed in manufactures & at the ſame time conſider her as the happy mother of millions in Aſia, Africa, and America, conſuming the ſame, and eſpecially in the latter, where ſcarce any manufacture interfering with *Britiſh*, has heretofore exiſted, and we imagine will not exiſt for a long time to come, unleſs the multiplying inhabitants of theſe colonies, ſhould by any unkind treatment from the government of the mother country, be forced into attempts, *heretofore*, very foreign to their deſires, militating with their views, and inconſiſtent with their preſent intereſts; which conſiſt very much in employing the labouring part to open the country they are in poſſeſſion of, and in ſucking of the abundance of the ſeas and rivers, in order annually to collect and procure as many ruff materials as may be, for remittances to Great Britain, to pay for the commodities conſtantly imported from thence—As the inhabitants have increaſed, ſo proportionably has the demand been encreaſing for Britiſh manufactures and the remittances to Great-Britain for them.

It is obſerved by political writers that Great-Britain for above a Century paſt, has grown in her manufactures, commerce, navigation, wealth and power in proportion to the ſettlement and growth of her colonies: as the like cauſes, of increaſing, muſt have the like effects, we may rationally conclude, that Great-Britain cannot have yet reach'd the meridian of her power and greatneſs, but muſt continue to riſe in proportion as her colonies grow in their productions for her uſe, and their demand of her manufactures—Mr. PITT in his long ſpeech in the Houſe of Commons againſt the ſtamp Act declared in favour of the colonies, that during the late war, they contributed to its ſupport two millions per annum—no ſmall ſum for a few young colonies to afford their mother country in a time of danger and difficulty: a like annual ſum or perhaps much greater hereafter, will be contributed by them in the conſumption of Britiſh manufactures, if their commerce & fiſheries be ſuitably encouraged; and no *infringement* be allow'd of thoſe *liberties* and *priviledges* which they reaſonably expect to enjoy *here in common with* their brethren at home.—We regret ſaying, that an inroad upon theſe *darling objects* of *Britiſh Americans*, by the commons of Britain is already made; we hear it, we ſee, and *feel* it, and we apprehend, we ſhall be daily more and more ſenſible of the ill effects of ſo extreamly *impolitic* a ſtep.—The Americans can't but view what is already enacted, as a commencement of a real deſign of going hereafter into every mode of taxation which may be thought neceſſary, from time to time, to ſecure the dependance of the colonies upon the crown, and to raiſe a revenue in America, to be at the diſpoſal of the Britiſh Government, by which the chains now forging may be the more cloſely and irrefragably riveted: This indiſputably is the end which the projectors of the *late Stamp* Act had in view, the diſappointment which they met with in the repeal, ſeems but to have ſharpened their reſolutions to purſue thoſe unhappy meaſures, which the honeſt and real friends of Great Britain, both at home and here were then, and are now more convinced, would have proved inevitably ruinous to her intereſts: The nature of men and things are not ſince changed, we are ſure the like cauſes muſt have the like effects.—If the preſent meaſures are continued, and carried into execution; the ſober and thoughtful people on this ſide the water think themſelves bound in conſcience as well as from an affectionate regard to their mother country, to acquaint the ſober and thoughtful people whether in higher or lower ſtations, on the other ſide, that they ſee with the deepeſt concern, a freſh & growing interruption of the harmony they had flatter'd themſelves, was ſo happily reſtored upon the repeal of the ſaid Act, they ſee the coloniſts reſolutely determined even in ſome reſpects, againſt their inclination, to contract their commerce with Great Britain, which annually drains them of all they get, or can get by land or ſea, or by their circular trade, wherever indulged, and what is ſtill more diſcouraging, leaves them in debt.

The growth of raw materials of cloathing, within the laſt two or three years are nearly doubled, which gives us reaſon to think, that, ſhould the preſent ſcheme of *thoſe* who have lately had the lead in the Britiſh counſels, be purſued, it will be ſoon apparent to every diſcerning man, that the coloniſts will have *a much larger demand for artificers, than the effects of their ſkill and labor*.——In this way we think it our duty to ſound the alarm!—Happy would it have been for the *ancient Romans*, had their Governors ſeaſonably liſtened to the early remonſtrances of the *thoughtful few*.—But we hear ſome of you enquiring, "Why do the Coloniſts *thus* ſhew themſelves ſo very zealous for the welfare of their mother country, ſince by leſſening their commerce with her, they know the balance muſt of courſe turn in their favor?" We anſwer, we are nevertheleſs equally with our Britiſh brethren, averſe to ſuch a change, as we clearly perceive that the operations would be dangerous to both; we are therefore ſerious in our advice, that the colonies may have no inducement to promote a change, which in its neceſſary conſequences would be deſtructive of the mutual intereſts of the mother country and themſelves!——*Perſons* of *your* prudence and deliberate thought, and who have *experienced* ſome part of the *miſchief* hinted at, will be ſo far from adviſing, that we perſuade ourſelves, you will never conſent to, meaſures, or their continuance which you perceive muſt force the colonies into an immediate improvement of their native advantages to furniſh themſelves with almoſt every thing they are in real want of; 'for *our natural and real wants are confined to very narrow bounds*'.—Your wiſdom and experience will beſt teach you, what may be done by a *free people* when vigorouſly engaged in a *cauſe* which they know is juſt, and that yourſelves will vindicate.

We would not preſume to be dictators upon this unhappy criſis of affairs, your ſuperior abilities, your love to your country, your regard to your own liberty, and your but too *clear view*, of the infringement of it, in *that* of your fellow *ſubjects and real friends*, tho' 1000 *leagues diſtant*, will conſpire to point out the moſt ſpeedy and probable means of ſaving the *manufactures, commerce*, and *huſbandry*, and the conſequent *revenue* and *power* of Britons, *from impending danger of decay!* Yet by your leave we will venture to ſurmiſe, that, as the preſent parliament is drawing towards a diſſolution, and the Britiſh Electors will have ſoon occaſion to conſult, who are the moſt proper candidates for the *next*, your ſerious attachment to the Britiſh intereſts, will upon the *preſent alarm*, render you peculiarly cautious in your next choice of your *Repreſentatives*, on *whoſe prudent conduct* poſſibly the future fate of Britain may in ſome meaſure depend.—You'll without doubt conſider whether there may not be an abſolute neceſſity of a much larger number of *YOURSELVES* in the enſuing parliament, than there has been heretofore; and whether there ought not to be, many more of the underſtanding and ſenſible as well as wealthy manufacturers and tradeſmen of Great-Britain, who know, and *even ſenſibly feel*, the danger which muſt reſult from public meaſures, evidently portending the deſtruction of their particular intereſts.

As the foregoing hints are given the public, with a ſincere view to the general benefit of the *Britiſh Empire*, we flatter ourſelves, that they will be kindly received by every true *Briton*: We are ſure that its real thoughtful friends will induſtriouſly improve them, to prevent the growing miſchief which now ſo evidently threaten an ill-timed interruption of the commercial harmony of Great-Britain and her Colonies. PHILO PATRIÆ & PACIS.

Beſt Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK'S *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting Houſe*. He alſo ſells the *beſt Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Beſt *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.*

☞ *Dipp'd Tallow Candles, at* Half a Piſtareen *the ſingle Pound, and cheaper by the Hundred Weight.*

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the Honorable *Nathaniel Ropes*, Eſq; Judge of Probate for the County of *Eſſex*, to examine the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to the Eſtate of Capt. *Timothy Rogers*, late of *Gloceſter*, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, and ſix Months being allow'd therefor, hereby give Notice, That we ſhall attend the ſaid Buſineſs the firſt Wedneſdays and Thurſdays of the ſix enſuing Months, from 9 o'Clock Beforenoon of each Day, at the Houſe of *Nath. Sergent*, Innholder in *Gloceſter*. *Nathaniel Kinſman,*
Gloceſter, 16th Sept. *John Low.*
1767. *Samuel Whittemore.*

TO BE SOLD,

About 30 Thouſand of choice White Oak Hoops, 2, 2¼ and 3 Inch——Alſo a Parcel of White Oak Barrel Staves.
Inquire of Edes & Gill.

To be Sold, enquire of Edes & Gill,
A handſome Houſe in Boſton,
ſituated in a moſt agreeable Part of the Town, and hath every Conveniency to be deſir'd.

TAKEN BY EXECUTION,
And will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the New-Auction-Room at the Foot of Royal-Exchange-Lane, Dock-Square, next Wedneſday, at Three o'Clock, P. M.
Part of a Houſe and Land: For further Particulars, enquire of,
ELIAS DUPEE, Auctioneer.

A Wet Nurſe with a good Breaſt of Milk wants a Place in a Gentleman's Family: Enquire of Edes & Gill.

A Store near the Bridge on Long Wharff, to be Sold, enquire of Edes & Gill.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*,

ENTERED IN.

Elſbre from Rhode-Iſland; Goodſpeed from New-Haven; Smith from New-York; Parker and Stone from Philadelphia; Atwood and Grew from Annapolis-Royal; Cavenaugh from Halifax; Row from Quebec and Nova-Scotia; Landale from Grenada; Brown from St. Kitts & Turki-Iſland; Chace and Potter from Honduras; Newell from St. Kitts & Euſtatia; Stone from Surranam; Chambers from Monti Chriſti; and Mackay from Teneriffe.

CLEARED OUT.

Higgins & Selew for New-London; Morton for Philadelphia; Blin & Winkle for North-Carolina; Davis for Halifax; Winſhip for Newfoundland; Wilſon for Barcelona; Perkins for Liverpool; and Main for London.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Elſbre for Rhode-Iſland; Smith for New-York; Stone for Philadelphia; Hudſon and Cavenaugh for Halifax; Freeman for North-Carolina; Skillins for South-Carolina; Foſſey for Newfoundland; and Andrews for Barbados.

Buried in the Town of Boſton ſince our laſt,
Fourteen Whites. One Black.
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Eight.

High Water at Boſton, *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 21 *m. after* 10		*Friday*, 10 *m. after* 1	
Tueſday, 10 *m. after* 11		*Saturday*, 49 *m. aft.* 1	
Wedneſday, 51 *m. aft.* 11		*Lord's-day*, 32 *m. aft.* 2	
Thurſday, 23 *m. aft.* 12		*New* ☾ 22 *Day* 10 *Ni.*	

* Vide Pitts Speech page 403 & 404. Vid the Act pa 53. Vide the repeal Law pa. 411

By Captain Bogart, arrived at New-York from London, we have the following Advices.

LONDON,

July 8. A great perſonage is ſaid to have declared that he will himſelf lay the ground-work of a new adminiſtration, which ſhall at leaſt have the merit of *duration*.

This day is, we hear fixed for the ſettling the miniſterial changes, but it is ſaid that none of them will actually take place till the expiration of the preſent month, when the political year commences.

'Tis ſaid that the friends of Wilkes and liberty are now in high ſpirits, having great hopes that upon the change of the miniſtry his proſcription will be reverſed.

Sunday the Marquis of Rockingham & the Right Hon. Mr. Conway, ſet out of town for Richmond, where they had a long conference with his M——y, who, we hear, ſent for them expreſsly for that purpoſe; and on Monday thoſe two perſonages waited upon his grace the Duke of Grafton, with whom alſo they had a long conference. It is ſaid that the Marquis has refuſed the Lieutenancy of Ireland.

We hear that Sir William Trelawney, member for Weſt Looe in Cornwall, is appointed Governor of Jamaica.

It is reported that ſome affairs of the utmoſt importance to the well-being & greater improvement of the Britiſh colonies in America, are now under the conſideration of a great board.

LONDON July 10.

Tueſday the report was, that the Office of Secretary of State, had been offered to and refuſed by Lord Egmont: and that Lord Hillſborough would be appointed; alſo that Lord North was to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Townſhend Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and the Duke of Grafton to go to Ireland.

Certain it is, that whatever Change may be made, it will be only among the Friends and Adherents of the Miniſtry. The Oppoſition are undoubtedly intended to be omitted in the new Arrangement.

It is talked that John Wilkes, Eſq; will make a Tour from France to England this Summer.

They write from Leghorn, that the Corſicans had actually begun the blockade of St. Bonafacio, when the laſt Letters were received from Baſtio.

Yeſterday at noon, & not before, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York ſet out from Pall-mall, with a grand retinue, for Dover, in order to embark for Germany.

July 14. Yeſterday ſome diſpatches were received at the Secretary's office from his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, governor of New-York.

Yeſterday the ſeveral agents for New York, Boſton, Philadelphia, and the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, &c. attended the board of trade and plantations.

July 16. Lord Clive landed at Portſmouth on Tueſday evening, in perfect health, from on board the Britannia, and his Lordſhip arrived in Town yeſterday. His ſafe arrival will give joy to ſome, as it will be a ſubject of deep affliction to others, who delight in life-gaming.

'Tis ſaid, that as the government is now intereſted in the affairs of the Eaſt-India company, the ſervices of Lord Clive will be honoured with a ducal coronet.

This morning a meſſenger was diſpatched to his Excellency the Earl of Rochford, ambaſſador at the court of France.

The Earl of Chatham, who has been dangerouſly ill at the North-End, is now tho't to be in a fair way of recovery.

We hear a few days ago the firſt volume in manuſcript of Mr. Wilkes's Hiſtory of England, was ſold to a bookſeller at the court end of the town, for ſix hundred guineas.

The farmers round the country, particularly in Devonſhire, are dabbing out their corn as faſt as poſſible; and curſing the news-writers; for they ſay, if ſuch a pother had not been made by them, corn would have been 20s. a buſhel; but now the price is falling, owing to the large quantities of corn imported, which may be, in ſome meaſure, attributed to the news-papers.

In the courſe of laſt ſeſſions of Parliament, 209 Bills received the Royal Aſſent, 95 public, and 114 private, which is the greateſt number that has received Royal Aſſent in one ſeſſions for ſeveral years.

It has been intimated to a great perſonage, that unleſs he diſcards his **** and is reconciled to his **** his preſence will not be agreeable at a certain *****.

The friends of Mr. Wilkes we hear are in great hopes of his pardon, and it is thought if ſuch a circumſtance ſhould take place, the celebrated exile will be in Parliament at the next general election.*

Advices from Liſbon mention, that orders were lately iſſued for raiſing ten additional regiments of foot, occaſioned much ſpeculation as to the motive of ſuch a meaſure in a time of profound peace.

No changes have yet been declared at court. The Right Hon. Mr. C——y, whoſe reſignation was voluntary, had been deſired, as we are informed, to remain in his place till a proper perſon is choſen to fill it. The above gentleman has had the honour of ſeveral private conferences with his Majeſty.

Yeſterday one of the clerks of the bank was apprehended on ſuſpicion of filing guineas, and is we hear a man of ſome conſiderable property.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburg, July 7.

"The grand deciſion of the Douglaſs cauſe began this day. The Preſident, in a ſpeech of near two hours, declared his opinion in favor of Hamilton, and was clear for a reduction. Lord Strichen ſpoke next, and was as clear in favour of Douglas. After which the Preſident aſked Lord Kaim's opinion, who excuſed himſelf, as he was then too much heated by the throng in court to ſpeak. It was adjourned till to-morrow, when it is expected that he and Lord Auchinleck will deliver their opinions, & the affair be determined on Thurſday."

Edinburgh, July 8. The Univerſity of Edinburgh have conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Mr. Wheelock, the Founder and Preſident of the Academy for the Education of Youth.

HALIFAX, September 3.

We are credibly informed that Dr. Spry, Judge of the Court of Vice Admiralty over all America, is appointed Governor of the Iſland of Barbados.

Friday laſt arrived the Sloop Nancy, Captain Attwood, from Boſton.

Sunday laſt arrived His Majeſty's Ship Glaſgow, Capt. Allen, in 7 Weeks from England.

Monday arrived His Majeſty's arm'd Cutter the Magdalen, Captain Hervey, from Quebec.

In the Duke of Cumberland, Capt. Dogget, came Paſſengers Lieutenant Stanton, with 10 Recruits for the 14th Regiment; and Mrs. Day and Miſs Rouſe.

NEW-YORK, September 14.

By letters from Montreal, we learn, that 3 Frenchmen ſent out by Monſieur La Corne, are lately returned there after 26 Months Journey in the Wilderneſs, they having been 1500 Miles farther than Miſhlamackana, in ſearch of the North Weſt Paſſage; and we hear they have made many uſeful Diſcoveries, and that they actually met with a very large River that ebb'd and flow'd.

Capt. Bogart ſailed from Falmouth the 22d of July, where he left the Duke of Cumberland and Lord Hyde Packets; the latter to ſail for this Place about the 24th, ſhe being detained on Account of the Arrival of the Lord Hyde, tho' the Mail was come down to Falmouth, when ſhe arrived.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 12.

On Wedneſday laſt was held here the public Commencement, attended with great Decency and Order, by a very large Concourſe of Miniſters, and other Gentlemen.

At the ſame Time a Number of the Reverend Miniſters, Delegates from the Synods of New-York and Philadelphia, met the Delegates appointed by the ſeveral Aſſociations in this Colony, who ſat together the two following Days in the Chapel, to concert ſome Plan and Method for holding a regular Correſpondence, by Delegates, between the Synod and the Miniſters of this Colony, in order to aſſiſt each other by their mutual Advice from Time to Time, reſpecting the common Intereſt of Religion.

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 11

Laſt Monday Evening, about 9 o'Clock, as Mr. Barney Fink of this Town, Butcher, was returning from the Country on Foot, he was aſſaulted by Two Ruffins in one of the back Lanes of the Town, who ſuddenly jumped over a Fence, and without uttering a Word, one of them gave him a violent Blow on the Head with a Piece of Rail, which deprived him of his Senſes; they then ſearched his Pockets and took from thence upwards of £. 9 lawful Money, in Connecticut Bills and milld Dollars, beſides Two Notes of Hand for about £. 20 New-York Currency, with which they made off.—The Butcher after ſome Moments recovered his Senſes, and with Difficulty got home. The next Day ſearch was made after the Villains, and in the Afternoon one William Hall, an Hibernian, was taken in Cuſtody at Groton, and being bro't to Town, was examined before Authority, who committed him to Goal for further Examination; but 'tis much doubted whether ſufficient Proof can be had to bind him over for Trial, as great a Rogue as he appears to be.

NEWPORT, Sept. 14.

We hear from Warwick in this Colony, that a few Days ſince, the Wife of Mr. Pearce of that Town, being riding in a Cart, drawn by Oxen, the Cattle took Fright, and run with ſuch Precipitation as to endanger the Cart's overſetting, on which Mr. Pearce, in order to ſave his Wife, ran and catched hold of her Feet, and pulled her out; but her Head falling on the Ground, received ſuch a violent Blow as put an End to her Life ſoon after.

Saturday Night laſt departed this Life, in the 74th Year of his Age, the Honourable GIDEON WANTON, Eſq; formerly Governor of this Colony.

BOSTON, September 21.

Saturday laſt arrived Capt. White in 8 Weeks from Newcaſtle, but has bro't no Prints: He left London the 10th of July, at which time the Captains Hulme, Daverſon, Jarvis, and Scott, were near ready to ſail for this Place, and may be now daily expected

By our lateſt Advices from London, which come down to the 8th and 9th of July, we are informed that the King has eſtabliſhed the Admiralty-Office for the New-England Provinces, and appointed *Robert Auchmuty*, Eſq; Judge, with £. 300 ſterling per Annum, and to have no Fees; *Jonathan Sewall*, Eſq; Advocate-General, and Mr. *Arodi Thayer*, Marſhall.—That his Majeſty hath likewiſe ſettled a Board of Cuſtoms in conſequence of an Act of Parliament for that purpoſe, their Reſidence to be at Boſton:—That the appointment of the aforementioned Officers had not been declared, nor their reſpective Salaries; the Salaries were to be ſettled by his Majeſty out of the Revenue ariſing from the Duties laid by the Act of Parliament, which were devoted to the Crown, as therein ſet forth, for paying the Officers of Government:—It is however ſaid that they were determined on, tho' not declared.

Capt. Stocking, in a Sloop from the Grenades for New-London, was ſpoke with on the 8th Inſt. who ſaid there had been a Hurricane at Guadaloupe and St. Croix, but had no Accounts from any of the other Iſlands.

We hear from Brookfield, that one John Wait of that Place going out very early in the Morning of the 12th Inſtant to take Care of his Fat Oxen in his Paſture within a few Rods of his Houſe, to his great Surpriſe, diſcovered with his Cattle a MOOSE, which after having gone back and taken his Gun he inſtantly killed.—It was 18 Hands in height, and weighed 626 lb.—the Horns were 23 Inches long, and from Horn to Horn at the Ends thereof 2 Feet and 7 Inches,—on each Horn were two Branches, the firſt 11 Inches, the other 7.

It is remarkable that in September 1765, about the ſame Time in the Month, one of the ſame Creatures was killed in the ſame Town: There had not been any of that Kind of Creature ſeen in that Part of the Country for 40 Years before that Time.

Yeſterday Morning died here, Capt. JOSEPH RUSSELL, in the 74th Year of his Age:——His Funeral will be attended To-morrow at 5 o'Clock.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Pleaſe to inſert the following in your next.

IT is rumoured, and ſome ſay with great Probability, that a Body of Troops are ordered to be in Readineſs at Halifax, to embark to any Part on the Continent of America, upon the firſt Notice of Uneaſineſs at the Novelties we daily expect.—It is as certain that America is alſo in Readineſs to defend their Liberties at the Riſque of every Thing elſe—there can be no Heſitation whenever the Alternative ſhall be Slavery or Death—If therefore they wait to know whether we will tamely ſubmit to Slavery, the ſooner the Matter is bro't to a Criſis the better. ——But while we have any Opinion of the Integrity and good Senſe of the Parliament of G. B. ſuch Reports will not eaſily gain Credit. + Great Britain. DETERMINATUS.

☞ Veſpaſian *will have a Place in our next.* (b)

☞ Hyperion *is come ſafe to Hand, and will have proper Notice taken of him.* (a)

On THURSDAY NEXT,
TO BE SOLD
By Benjamin Church,
At his uſual Place of Sale;
An Aſſortment of European Goods,
conſiſting of Woolens, Linnens Silks, &c. &c. ſome Houſe Furniture, Wearing Apparel—a neat Collection of Books—Watches, &c &c. &c.

Wanted Immediately,
A Sett of good Hands, to load and tend on a Gundalo; inquire of *William Hunt.*

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,
By *Moſes Deſhon*,
Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square;
Next Tueſday, Wedneſday and Friday.
A Variety of European Goods,
Houſhold Furniture, &c.

Adino Paddock,
At his Shop in Common-Street,
HAS to ſell ſeveral ſecond-hand Chaiſes.
☞ He carries on the Coach and Chaiſe-making Buſineſs, as uſual; in all its Branches; and will take old Chaiſes in part Pay for new.—Neat's-Foot Oil, and Horſe Nets to ſell.

* He was Knight of ye Shire for Middleſex. ¶ vid. page 719. ‖ vid. Reſolves page 710.
+ Conway ‖ vid. the Act page 735 (a) vide page 726 (b) vide page 726.

William Palfrey

At his SHOP next Door North of the Heart *and* Crown *in Cornhill, BOSTON.*

Continues to ſell at his uſual low Rates, A large Aſſortment of

Engliſh Goods,

Suitable for the approaching Seaſon,

ALSO,

Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace,

And the genuine ſort of

French Indigo,

Either by Wholeſale or Retail, very low. Flower'd and plain Wine Glaſſes, Decanters, and Vinegar Crewets.——Brown Stone Mugs, of all ſizes, Patty-Pans, Pudding Diſhes, &c. &c.

Beſt London G. B. Wool Cards,

Gun-Powder by the Caſk,

China Bowles, Plates, Tea Cups and Saucers, Womens Lynn made and Engliſh Callimanco and Brocaded Shoes.—— Engliſh Clogs.

Writing, Cartridge and Preſs Paper, Sealing Wax and Ink-Powder.

☞Traders in Town and Country, by applying at the above-mentioned SHOP may find a good Aſſortment of GOODS, and depend on being well us'd——for their Money.

To be Sold at the Sterling Coſt,

AN elegant Edition of Mrs.

Macaulay's Hiſtory of *England*.

Enquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE LETT,

A convenient End of a Houſe,

with a Pair of half Pace Stairs, Yard, Well and Garden, at the Weſterly Part of *Boſton*. Inquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

A Number of Blackſmith's Tools.

Inquire of *Thomas Baker*.

TO BE SOLD,

A healthy Negro Girl, 20 years

Old. Enquire of the Printers.

Jane Euſtis,

At her Shop North Side of the Town-Houſe;

A Large aſſortment very neat patent wove Stays of various Sizes; ſhe has patent Stay Cloth and Trimings which ſhe has imported to accommodate thoſe who chooſe to have the Stays made here; the above Stays will bear waſhing, and look as freſh as when new.—New faſhion Lawns, Apron wedth, both plain and work'd, and a large Aſſortment of Silks, Iriſh Linnens, and other Goods as uſual, all which ſhe will ſell exceeding low for Caſh.

ALSO,

A Quantity of choice

Spring, Fall and Stage Beaver, to be ſold, enquire at the above Shop, or at Mr. *Iſaac Peirce*'s, up *Southack*'s Court, juſt above the Orange-Tree, and a little above *James Pitts*, Eſq;

India China,

To be ſold at the above Mr. *Peirce*'s, Wholeſale or Retail.

Neat blue and white China long Diſhes, various Sizes, enamel'd Plates, blue & white ditto, Soup ditto, Octagon ditto, enamel'd Punch Bowls, blue and white ditto of various Sizes, enamel'd Cups & Saucers, burnt in ditto, blue & white ditto.

N. B. The above was purchas'd in England at a very low Rate, and being a Conſignment will be ſold very cheap, and for Caſh only.

Newport, Rhode-Iſland, Auguſt 28, 1767.

Ran-away from *Benjamin Brenton*,

a ſhort thick Negro Man named LONDON, has loſt his Toes off both Feet. Whoever brings ſaid Negro to his Maſter, ſhall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and all Charges paid.

All Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtates of *John Ridgway*, late of *Boſton*, Bricklayer, deceas'd, or *Iſaac Ridgway*, late of *Boſton*, Innholder, deceas'd, are deſir'd to bring in their Accounts to *Bridget Ridgway*, of ſaid *Boſton*, Adminiſtratrix to ſaid Eſtates.

Barbados Rum, and Sugars by the Hogſhead or Barrel, Bohea Tea, Cotton Wool by the Bag, New Flour, Indigo. ☞ Dumb FISH.

Ruſſia Duck, Pitch, Tar and, Cordage. Long & ſhort Pipes. Sole Leather. Engliſh Steel. With,

A General Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods and Hard Ware.

Many of the above Articles, will be Exchang'd for New England Rum,

By Samuel Allyne Otis,

At Store No. 5 South-Side of the Town-Dock.

TAKEN by Execution, and to be ſold by me the Subſcriber, at Public Sale, to the higheſt Bidder, at the Houſe of Captain *Nathaniel Little*, in *Kingſton*, on Friday the 25th Inſtant, at 4 o'Clock, P. M. a Veſſel about 90 Tons, now on the Stocks, at ſaid *Kingſton*, about half finiſhed, and may be either double or ſingle deck'd, as the Purchaſer chooſes, and likewiſe a Parcel of White Oak and Spruce Plank, and a Quantity of Ship Timber, and Trunnels, and ſome Iron Bolts, Spikes, &c. which ſaid Veſſel, &c. may be ſeen any Time before the Sale, by applying to me or Mr. *William Drew* in *Kingſton*.

Plymouth, Sept. 8, 1767. JAMES WARREN.

TO BE SOLD,

By FRANCIS GREEN,

At his Store in King-Street;

*P*Hiladelphia Bar Iron—Alſo a few Pipes choice Fayal Wine, very cheap.

ALL Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of *Samuel Parkman*, late of *Boſton*, Shopkeeper, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accompts to *Joh Bradford*, and *Thomas Loyd*, Adminiſtrators on ſaid Eſtate: And all thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired forthwith to pay the ſame to ſaid Adminiſtrators, as they are determined to ſettle ſaid Eſtate as ſoon as poſſible. *Boſton*, 14*th Sept.* 1765.

WHEREAS in the Time of Divine Service Yeſterday, the Houſe of the Subſcriber was broke open, and the following Things ſtolen from thence, viz. a Chocolate-colour Coat and Jacket trim'd with Braſs Buttons, a cloth-colour'd cut-velvet Jacket with white Buttons, a Pair Waſh-Leather Breeches with white Buttons, five Silver Tea-Spoons, and one large ditto, mark'd G. P. *Whoever ſhall apprehend the Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be convicted, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, paid by*

JOHN PRESCOTT.

Concord, September 14, 1767.

CASH given for FLAX-SEED,

By WILLIAM WHITWELL,

At the Seven-Stars in Ann-Street, *BOSTON*, Near the Draw-Bridge;

Who has to ſell, a few Barrels Ground Ginger. —Alſo beſt *French* Indico by the Hundred or Dozen, *Philadelphia* Barr Iron, Bohea Tea, Coffee, &c. &c.

To be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Houſe of Mr. *Samuel Locke*, Innholder in *Lancaſter*, the Firſt Day of *October* next.

A good Farm in the aboveſaid Town, containing 93 Acres, well fenced, all under Improvement, very well watered, good Orchard, a Dwelling-Houſe, Corn-Houſe and Barn.

Lancaſter, Auguſt 26, 1767.

Choice *Connecticut*

PORK, to be Sold by *WILLIAM WHITE*, at his Store in Queen-Street.

Taken up on the Eaſtern Road, a——Watch: Whoever has loſt the ſame, may have it again, by telling the Marks and paying Charges; inquire of Edes & Gill for further Particulars.

Taken (as is ſuppoſed by Miſtake) laſt Wedneſday from the Repreſentatives Chamber in *Boſton*, a long Camblet Cloak, lin'd with red Baize: Whoever has taken the ſame is deſired to refreſh his Memory, and return it to Mr. *Baker*, Keeper of the Court-Houſe. *Sept.* 5, 1767.

TO BE LET,

The Shop at the Sign of the

Golden Key in Ann-Street, now in the Occupation of Mr. *Abraham* —Enquire of *Sarah Tyler* in the Houſe adjoining.

N. B. There is good upper Store Room.

To be Lett, a very good Houſe

in Cole-Lane, having two good Parlours, two Kitchens, a pretty Yard and Garden, with a fine Well of Water, and a Wood-Houſe, inquire of Edes and Gill.

ALL Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Mr. *Francis Maſhal*, late of *Boſton*, Victualer, deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Abigail Maſhal* and *Francis Maſhal*, Adminiſtrators to ſaid Eſtate, in Order for Payment: And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate are deſired to come and ſettle the ſame with the Adminiſtrators, for they determine to ſettle the ſame as ſoon as poſſible.

Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

WHEREAS *Robert Gould*, and *Joſeph Henſhaw*, Merchants, have enter'd their Petition before his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. praying that Partition may be made of their one Third Part each, in a Tract of Land containing about three Thouſand Acres, lying at and near a Place called *Round-Pond*, in the Townſhip of *Briſtol*, in the County of *Lincoln*, bounded as in ſaid Petition is mentioned, together with the dry Pond Meadows thereto belonging and adjoining, and Hog Iſland ſo called, to hold to them in ſeveralty: All Perſons who have Intereſt in ſaid Premiſes, are hereby Notified that they ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) before the Juſtices of ſaid Court, to be holden at *Boſton* for the County of *Suffolk*, by Adjournment, on the ſecond Tueſday of *November* next, why the Prayer of ſaid Petitioners ought not to be granted. Dated at *Boſton* aforeſaid, the fourth Day of *September*, in the ſeventh Year of the Reign of his Majeſty GEORGE the Third, over *Great-Britain*, &c. *Annoque Domini*, 1767.

By Order of Court, NATH. HATCH, *Clerk.*

TO BE SOLD,

A Quantity of good dry Hides,

very cheap; inquire of *Caleb Davis*, near the Fortification.

JUST Imported, and to be ſold on Board the Brigantine *Polley*, lying at *Minot*'s T.

Beſt *New-Caſtle* Coals for Grates

or Blackſmiths. Alſo at Store No. 14, on the Long-Wharff, *New-Caſtle* Crown Glaſs of all ſizes in Boxes, Sheet ditto, Beer Quart Bottles, black, white and Tortoiſhel Stone Ware in Crates, *Durham*'s beſt Flower of Muſtard in Bottles, Worſted Stockings and Breeches Pieces, one eleven Inch Cable, cheap for Caſh, by

Boſton, Sept. 7, 1767. JAMES DALTON.

Thurſday the 20th Day of *Auguſt* 1767, *John Lovitt* of *Beverley* came athwart a Moſes Boat in the Latitude of 42d 50′ North, about 10 or 15 Leagues to the Weſtward of Cape-Sable, took her up, and bro't her home. The Owner by telling her Marks and paying Charges, may have her again.

William Davidſon,

GARDENER;

In Seven-Star-Lane, BOSTON;

Offers for Sale this Fall, or next Spring.

A Collection of young grafed, and Inoculated Engliſh Fruit Trees,—— Of Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Peaches, Apricocks and Nectaries; alſo white Muſcadine Grape Vines, red and white Dutch Currant Buſhes, and Engliſh Gooſberry Buſhes, double Roſe Buſhes, Aſparagus Plants of the early large Sort, Box for Edgings of Walks, and Sixty Sorts of Flower Plants and Seeds——Alſo Garden Seeds Imported from England, and Seeds ſowed here more ſuitable for the Weſt-Indies—All Sorts of dried ſweet Herbs, with Garlick and Shalloots, Balm & Time Plants—And various Sorts of Flower Plants proper to plant this Fall, &c. All warranted good, and at the very loweſt Price by Wholeſale or Retail, for Caſh.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street.* 1767.